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algebraic treatment. Similar advantages are properly claimed for the standard deviation as a measure of dispersion or of the precision of an average or other statistical constant. Mr. Yule has especially in mind here the treatment of correlation. But, as Professor Edgeworth has suggested, the probable error has the advantage (which the standard deviation lacks) of corresponding to "a definite notch on the scale of credibility," and the mode and median likewise have an advantage as to psychological definiteness. Such considerations lie fairly outside Mr. Yule's scheme of statistical theory.

The book is possibly deficient pedagogically in that it deals *ab initio* with general principles and only secondarily with concrete problems. That is, concrete problems are not employed in such a way as to indicate at once the significance of the general treatment or to stimulate interest in it. It will scarcely serve as a textbook, but should be invaluable to the serious student who wishes to gain a working knowledge of modern statistical methods. Economic statistics are not neglected, and figure among the well selected problems given with each chapter. The bibliographies are admirably discriminating and furnish the advanced student an adequate guide to the original memoirs in which the methods discussed have been developed. One rarely finds a book in which the arithmetical work and proof-reading have been done so accurately.

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NEW BOOKS

CALMES, A. *Die Statistik im Fabrik- und Warenhandelsbetrieb.* (Leipzig: G. A. Gloeckner. 1911. Pp. viii, 189. 4.20 m.)

A study of statistics from the point of view of the industrial and commercial entrepreneur, exposing the carelessness both of theory and practice. The first part is devoted to the organization and technique of statistics; the second to statistics of balance sheets, expense accounts, employes, salaries, etc., taken from the actual business experience of the house of Siemens und Halske, Berlin.

CHEYSSON, E. *Oeuvres choisies.* (Paris: Rousseau. 1911. Pp. 412. 10 fr.)

The fruits of forty years' study are comprised in this publication which the author calls his "testament social."

MACIEJEWSKI, C. *Les nouveaux fondements de la théorie de la statistique.* (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1911. Pp. 127. 3 fr.)

MARCH, L. *De la method dans les sciences.* Second series. (Paris: 1911. Pp. 50.)

Summarizes the development of statistical research and its value for administrative and other purposes.

ROBINSON, L. N. *History and organization of criminal statistics in the United States.* Hart Schaffner & Marx Prize Essay. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1911. $1.00.)

Sketches the work of each state and of the United States as a whole; tells where statistics are to be found and estimates their value; outlines a plan for the reorganization of criminal statistics.

VIRGILII, F. *Statistica.* (Milan: Hoepli. 1911.)

ZAHN, F., editor. *Die Statistik in Deutschland nach ihrem heutigen Stand. (Festgabe für von Mayr.)* Two volumes. (Munich: J. Schweitzer. 1911.)

A comprehensive work, sixty contributors having supplied chapters on different phases of statistical inquiry.

ZIZEK, F. *Methods of statistics.* Translated by W. M. PERSONS. (New York: Holt & Co. 1911.)